

## SOME NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN BEES—II.

BY CHARLES ROBERTSON, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

In my neighbourhood I find the typical *Andrena Cressonii*, Rob., and the form described below as *A. dubia*, the latter more rare. To compare this with the form described as *A. Bridwellii*, Kll., I have obtained from Mr. Bridwell for examination thirty-three specimens taken by him at Baldwin, Kansas, and labelled *A. Cressonii*, *A. Kansensis*, and *A. Bridwellii*.

*A. Kansensis* is the same as *A. Cressonii*, the colour of the pubescence being characteristic of unfaded specimens. Local specimens sometimes have the hind tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous in both sexes.

*A. Bridwellii* seems to be the common form at Baldwin. It differs from the typical *A. Cressonii* in the characters mentioned below. Some specimens have the flagellum testaceous beneath and some have the tarsi and hind tibiæ more or less ferruginous. It is intermediate between *A. Cressonii* and *A. dubia*. If I should find *A. Bridwellii* in my neighbourhood, I would regard them all as *A. Cressonii*. As it is, they may be only variant forms of *A. Cressonii*, but I have thought it well to separate *A. dubia* provisionally and to let *A. Bridwellii* stand on the same basis. The validity of both depends on the discovery of characters which will enable one to separate the females from each other and from females of *A. Cressonii*.

Joint 3 of antennæ shorter than 13, about as long as 5, entire apical margin of clypeus black, lateral face marks small or

wanting. . . . . *A. dubia*, sp. nov.

Joint 3 of antennæ as long as 13, and as long as 4 and 5 together.

1.—Middle of anterior margin of clypeus black, lateral face marks large. . . . . *A. Cressonii*.

Entire apical margin of clypeus black, lateral face marks small or wanting. . . . . *A. Bridwellii*.

## DIALICTUS, gen. nov.

This is proposed as a new genus for the reception of *Halictus anomalus*, Rob., as the type. The species was described from two specimens, and I suspected that I might find examples with three cubital cells and that the males might not differ from the ordinary, dull greenish *Halictus*, except in the venation. But the male differs from all of those species of *Halictus* known to me in having the antennæ short, the joints hardly longer than wide, joint 3 hardly longer than

2. The flagellum is usually dark, but sometimes it is testaceous beneath. I have 3 ♀ and 5 ♂ specimens.

*Nomada denticulata*, sp. nov.

*Nomada articulata*, Rob., Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., xxii.: 124, ♂, 1895 (nec Sm.).

*Nomada articulata*, Rob., Tr. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, viii.: 51, ♀, 1898.

*Synhalonia Illinoensis*, sp., nov.—♂. Differs from *S. atriventris* ♂ in joint 3 of antennæ being one-half as long as 4. The form *fuscipes* of *S. atriventris*, Tr. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, x.: 54, may be a distinct species, and this may be the male of it.

*Agapostemon pulcher*, Sm.—When writing the account of the local species of *Agapostemon*, in Tr. Acad. Sci., St. L., vii.: 325-30, I found no males of *A. radiatus* farther west than Nebraska, though I have since seen them from Colorado. A form resembling *A. radiatus* ♀ was identified as *A. pulcher*, Sm. *A. femoratus*, Crawford, Nebr. Acad. Sci., vii.: 162, was identified as the male.

*Megachile petulans*, Cresson (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vii.: 127, ♂, 1878). ♀.—Quite short and robust, the edge of the vertex passing before a line drawn between the posterior margins of the eyes, one of the posterior ocelli, therefore, nearer the vertex than to the neighbouring eye.

This was identified for me by Mr. Cresson as *M. optiva* ♀, and I have indicated *M. petulans* as the male of that species, in Trans. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, vii.: 350, 1897. Lately, through the kindness of Dr. Skinner, I have had an opportunity to examine the two type specimens of *M. optiva*. They belong to two species, and neither of them is the female of *M. petulans*. One of them is, I think, the female of *M. facunda*. The two species and *M. sexdentata*, Rob., may be separated as follows:

Middle metatarsus narrower than its tibia, apical ventral segment of abdomen not reflexed, anterior margin of clypeus entire... *M. optiva*, pt.  
Middle metatarsus as broad as its tibia, apical ventral segment of abdomen reflexed..... I.

1.—Apical margin of clypeus with a median and two lateral teeth, *i. e.*, 5-toothed..... *M. optiva*, pt.

Apical margin of clypeus smooth and shining, with a median dentiform carina..... *M. sexdentata*.

In the preceding paper, CAN. ENT., XXXIII., 229, sixth line from the bottom, "anal rims" should read "anal rima"; and on page 230, "*obliqua*," repeated thrice in italics, should read "*desponsa*."